How much this is in every man's power, by making *resolutions* to himself, is easy to try. *Locke.*

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called suspension; that which answers to invention, *resolution:* and that which, in the phantastick will, is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual. *Grew's Cosmol.*

5. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad.

The rest of the Helots, which were otherwise scattered, bent thitherward, with a new life of *resolution*; as if their captain had been a root, out of which their courage had sprung. *Sidney.*

I would unstate myself to be in a due *resolution.* *Shakesp.*

They, who governed the parliament, had the *resolution* to act those monstrous things. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

What reinforcement we may gain from hope,
If not what *resolution* from despair. *Milton.*

6. Determination of a cause in courts of justice.

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *resolutions*, which might occasion such alterations. *Hale.*

Re'solutive. *adj.* [*resolutus*, Lat. *resolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve.

Re'sonance. *n. s.* [from *resono*, Lat.] Sound; resound.

An ancient musician informed me, that there were some famous lutes that attained not their full seasoning and best *resonance*, till they were about fourscore years old. *Boyle.*

Re'sonant. *adj.* [*resonnant*, Fr. *resonans*, Lat.] Resounding.

His volant touch
Fled and pursu'd transverse the *resonant* fugue. *Milton.*

To Reso'rt. *v. n.* [*ressortir*, Fr.]

1. To have recourse.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels, and to provide force to chastise them, who had so much despised all his gentler remedies. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

2. To go publickly.

Thither shall all the valiant youth *resort*,
And from his memory inflame their breasts
To matchless valour. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Hither the heroes and the nymphs *resort.* *Pope.*

3. To repair to.

The sons of light
Hasted, *resorting* to the summons high. *Milton.*

To Argos' realms the victor god *resorts*,
And enters cold Crotopus' humble courts. *Pope.*

4. To fall back. In law.

The inheritance of the son never *reforted* to the mother or to any of her ancestors, but both were totally excluded from the succession *Hale's Law of England.*

Reso'rt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Frequency; assembly; meeting.

Unknown, unquestion'd in that thick *resort.* *Dryden.*

2. Concourse; confluence.

The like places of *resort* are frequented by men out of place. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. Act of visiting.

Join with me to forbid him her *resort.* *Shakesp.*

4. [*Ressort*, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring.

Some know the *resorts* and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it. *Bacon's Essays.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
We wander after pathless destiny,
Whose dark *resorts* since prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide for what shall be. *Dryden.*

To Resou'nd. *v. a.* [*resono*, Lat. *resonner*, Fr.]

1. To echo; to sound back; to celebrate by sound.

The sweet singer of Israel with his psaltery loudly *resounded* the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator. *Peacham.*

The sound of hymns, wherewith thy throne
Incompass'd shall *resound* thee ever blest. *Milton.*

2. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far.

The man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercis'd in woes, oh muse! *resound.* *Pope.*

3. To return sounds; to sound with any noise.

With other echo late I taught your shades,
To answer and *resound* far other song. *Milton.*

To Resou'nd. *v. n.* To be echoed back.

What *resounds* in fable or romance of Uther's sons. *Milt.*

What is common fame, which sounds from all quarters of the world, and *resounds* back to them again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lye? *South's Sermons.*

Resou'rce. *n. s.* [It is commonly written *ressource*, which see: *ressource*, Fr. *Skinner* derives it from *resoudre*, Fr. to spring up.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient.

Pallas view'd
His foes pursuing, and his friends pursu'd;
Us'd threatnings, mix'd with pray'ers, his last *resource*;
With these to move their minds, with those to fire their force. *Dryden.*

To Reso'w. *v. a.* [*re* and *sow.*] To sow anew.

Over wet at sowing time breedeth much dearth, insomuch as they are forced to *resow* summer corn.. *Bacon.*

To Respea'k. *v. n.* [*re* and *speak.*] To answer.

The great cannon to the clouds shall tell,
And the king's rowse the heav'n shall bruit again,
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

To Respe'ct. *v. a.* [*respectus*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to have regard to.

Claudio, I quake,
Lest thou should'st seven winters more *respect*
Than a perpetual honour. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

In orchards and gardens we do not so much *respect* beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*

2. [*Respecter*, Fr.] To consider with a lower degree of reverence.

There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart, than the eye of a *respected* friend. *Sidney.*

Whoever tastes, let him with grateful heart
Respect that ancient loyal house. *Philips.*

I always loved and *respected* Sir William. *Swift to Gay.*

3. To have relation to.

4. To look toward.

The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the pole; whereas, were there such direction from the rocks, upon a nearer approachment, it would more directly *respect* them. *Brown.*

Palladius adviseth, the front of his house should so *respect* the South, that in the first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a little from the winter setting thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Respe'ct. *n. s.* [*respect*, Fr. *respectus*, Lat.]

1. Regard; attention.

You have too much *respect* upon the world;
They lose it, that do buy it with much care. *Shakesp.*

I love
My country's good with a *respect* more tender
Than mine own life. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. Reverence; honour.

You know me dutiful, therefore
Let me not shame *respect*; but give me leave
To take that course by your consent and voice. *Shakesp.*

Æneas must be drawn a suppliant to Dido, with *respect* in his gestures, and humility in his eyes. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

I found the king abandon'd to neglect;
Seen without awe, and serv'd without *respect.* *Prior.*

3. Awful kindness.

He, that will have his son have a *respect* for him, must have a great reverence for his son. *Locke.*

4. Goodwill.

Pembroke has got
A thousand pounds a year, for pure *respect*;
No other obligation?
That promises more thousands. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and his offering. *Gen.* iv.

5. Partial regard.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment. *Prov.*

6. Reverend character.

Many of the best *respect* in Rome,
Groaning under this age's yoke,
Have wish'd, that noble Brutus had his eyes. *Shakesp.*

7. Manner of treating others.

You must use them with fit *respects*, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of kin to their persons, not errors. *Bacon.*

The duke's carriage was to the gentlemen of fair *respect*, and bountiful to the soldier, according to any special value which he spied in any. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

8. Consideration; motive.

Whatsoever secret *respects* were likely to move them, for contenting of their minds, Calvin returned. *Hooker.*

The love of him, and this *respect* beside;
For that my grandsire was an Englishman,
Awakes my conscience to confess all this. *Shakesp.*

Since that *respects* of fortune are his love,
I shall not be his wife. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

9. Relation; regard.

In *respect* of the suitors which attend you, do them what right in justice, and with as much speed as you may. *Bacon.*

I have represented to you the excellency of the christian religion, in *respect* of its clear discoveries of the nature of God, and in *respect* of the perfection of its laws. *Tillotson.*

Every thing which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many *respects*, had some cause which produced it. *Tillotson.*

They believed but one supreme deity, which, with *respect* to the various benefits men received from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*

Respe'cter. *n. s.* [from *respect.*] One that has partial regard.

Neither is any condition more honourable in the sight of God than another; otherwise he would be a *respecter* of persons: for he hath proposed the same salvation to all. *Swift.*

Respe'ctful. *adj.* [*respect* and *full.*] Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Will you be only, and for ever mine?
From this dear bosom shall I ne'er be torn?
Or you grow cold, *respectful*, or forsworn? *Prior.*

With humble joy, and with *respectful* fear,
The list'ning people shall his story hear. *Prior.*

Respe'ctfully. *adv.* [from *respectful.*] With some degree of reverence.

To your glad genius sacrifice this day,
Let common meats *respectfully* give way. *Dryden.*

Respe'ctive. *adj.* [from *respect.*]

1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things.

Moses mentions the immediate causes, and St. Peter the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens, and that constitution of the earth, in reference to their *respective* waters, which made that world obnoxious to a deluge. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

When so many present themselves before their *respective* magistrates to take the oaths, it may not be improper to awaken a due sense of their engagements. *Addison.*

2. [*Respectif*, Fr.] Relative; not absolute.

The medium intended is not an absolute, but a *respective* medium: the proportion recommended to all is the same; but the things to be desired in this proportion will vary. *Rog.*

3. Worthy of reverence. Not in use.

What should it be, that he respects in her,
But I can make *respective* in myself. *Shakesp.*

4. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious. Obsolete.

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 1.

He was exceeding *respective* and precise. *Raleigh.*

Respe'ctively. *adv.* [from *respective.*]

1. Particularly; as each belongs to each.

The interruption of trade between the English and Flemish began to pinch the merchants of both nations, which moved them by all means to dispose their sovereigns *respectively* to open the intercourse again. *Bacon.*

The impressions from the objects of the senses do mingle *respectively* every one with his kind. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Good and evil are in morality, as the East and West are in the frame of the world, founded in and divided by that fixed and unalterable situation, which they have *respectively* in the whole body of the universe. *South's Sermons.*

The principles of those governments are *respectively* disclaimed and abhorred by all the men of sense and virtue in both parties. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 54.

2. Relatively; not absolutely.

If there had been no other choice, but that Adam had been left to the universal, Moses would not then have said, eastward in Eden, seeing the world hath not East nor West, but *respectively.* *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. Partially; with respect to private views. Obsolete.

Among the ministers themselves, one being so far in estimation above the rest, the voices of the rest were likely to be given for the most part *respectively* with a kind of secret dependency. *Hooker's Preface.*

4. With great reverence. Not in use.

Honest Flaminius, you are very *respectively* welcome. *Shak.*

Respe'rsion. *n. s.* [*respersio*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.

Respira'tion. *n. s.* [*respiration*, Fr. *respiratio*, from *respire*, Lat.]

1. The act of breathing.

Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the ebbing and flowing of the sea was the *respiration* of the world, drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again. *Bacon.*

Syrups or other expectoratives do not advantage in coughs, by slipping down between the epiglottis; for, as I instanced before, that must necessarly occasion a greater cough and difficulty of *respiration.* *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The author of nature foreknew the necessity of rains and dews to the present structure of plants, and the uses of *respiration* to animals; and therefore created those correspondent properties in the atmosphere. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Relief from toil.

Till the day
Appear of *respiration* to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xii.

To Respi're. *v. n.* [*respiro*, Lat. *respirer*, Fr.]

1. To breathe.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could *respire*;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire,
The sainty knights were scorch'd. *Dryden.*

2. To catch breath.

Till breathless both themselves aside retire,
Where foaming wrath, their cruel tusks they whet,
And trample th' earth the whiles they may *respire. F. Q.*

I, a pris'ner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I feel amends,
The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure, and sweet,
With day-spring born; here leave me to *respire.* *Milton.*

3. To rest; to take rest from toil.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;
And see! the tortur'd ghosts *respire*,
See shady forms advance! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

Respi'te. *n. s.* [*respit*, Fr.]

1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence.

I had hope to spend
Quiet, though sad, the *respite* of that day,
That must be mortal to us both. *Milton.*

Wisdom and eloquence in vain would plead
One moment's *respite* for the learned head;
Judges of writings and of men have dy'd. *Prior.*

2. Pause; interval.

The fox then counsel'd th' ape, for to require
Respite till morrow t' answer his desire. *Hubberd's Tale.*

This customary war, which troubleth all the world, giveth little *respite* or breathing time of peace, doth usually borrow pretence from the necessary, to make itself appear more honest. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Some pause and *respite* only I require,
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*

To Respi'te. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To relieve by a pause.

In what bow'r or shade
Thou find'st him, from the heat of noon retir'd,
To *respite* his day-labour with repast,
Or with repose. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* v.

2. [*Respiter*, old Fr.] To suspend; to delay.

An act passed for the satisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promised payment, upon the publick faith, in November following; till which time they were to *respite* it, and be contented that the common soldiers and inferior officers should be satisfied upon their disbanding. *Clarendon.*

Resple'ndence } *n. s.* [from *resplendent.*] Lustre; bright-
Resple'ndency. } ness; splendour.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might. *Milton.*

To neglect that supreme *resplendency*, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it in the creature, is as absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a parhelion instead of adoring the sun. *Boyle.*

Resple'ndent. *adj.* [*resplendens*, Lat.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre.

Rich in commodities, beautiful in situation, *resplendent* in all glory. *Camden's Remains.*

There all within full rich array'd he found,
With royal arras and *resplendent* gold. *Fairy Queen.*

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for most uses as gold, and more *resplendent.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

Empress of this fair world, *resplendent* Eve! *Milton.*

Every body looks most splendid and luminous in the light of its own colour: cinnaber in the homogeneal light is most *resplendent*, in the green light it is manifestly less *resplendent*, in the blue light still less. *Newton's Opticks.*

Resplendent brass, and more *resplendent* dames. *Pope.*

Resple'ndently. *adv.* [from *resplendent.*] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.

To Respo'nd. *v. n.* [*respondeo*, Lat. *respondre*, Fr.]

1. To answer. Little used.

2. To correspond; to suit.

To ev'ry theme *responds* thy various lay;
Here rowls a torrent, there meanders play. *Broome.*

Respo'ndent. *n. s.* [*respondens*, Lat.]

1. An answerer in a suit.

In giving an answer, the *respondent* should be in court, and personally admonished by the judge to answer the judge's interrogation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the opponent with the *respondent*, like a long practised moderator? *More's Divine Dialogues.*

The *respondent* may easily shew, that though wine may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to the soul and body of him. *Watts's Logick.*

Respo'nse. *n. s.* [*responsum*, Lat.]

1. An answer.

Mere natural piety has taught men to receive the *responses* of the gods with all possible veneration. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The oracles, which had before flourished, began to droop, and from giving *responses* in verse, descended to prose, and within a while were utterly silenced *Hammond.*

2. [*Respons*, Fr.] Answer made by the congregation, speaking alternately with the priest in publick worship.

To make his parishioners kneel and join in the *responses*, he gave every one of them a hassock and common prayer book. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 112.

3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

Let the respondent not turn opponent; except in retorting the argument upon his adversary after a direct *response*; and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own *response.* *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Respo'nsible. *adj.* [from *responsus*, Lat.]

1. Answerable; accountable.

He as much satisfies the itch of telling news; he as much persuades his hearers; and all this while he has his retreat secure, and stands not *responsible* for the truth of his relations. *Government of the Tongue.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo